The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18, 1822. NUMBER 42.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 53 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, at $2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS if not paid before the end of the year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

*To Miss M. L****t.*

As the white crest of foam on a wave of th' sea,
My heart *once*, dear Maiden, danc'd buoyantly free:
No tears ever clouded—no cares did it know—
Unruffled, it glided in uniform flow.

No *constant* companion but Hope then it knew,
Whose *magical mirror* enchanted its view;
The "Heavenly maid" ever near it did stay,
To charm it by night, and allure it by day.

Thus carelessly, time roll'd, unshackled and light,
Hope's *sun* ever beaming celestially bright;
And joys in her *distant horizon*, assum'd
Appearances brilliant, and Eden-like bloomed—

'Till, sad the change—Love, like a blast
Of lurid flame, Hope's sun o'ercast;
Her joys evanished from my sight,
She set in gloom, and all was night!

Now *hopeless* love and fear alone,
Thrill thro' my breast in sorrow's tone;
Joy and pleasure, are now unknown
In this fond heart—once all their own.

Long—long has it been thus, and ever will be,
For Hope's fondest wishes are center'd in thee—
And as Hope and thyself are the same to my view,
When e'er thou art absent she vanishes too.

PETRARCH.

Philadelphia, May, 1822.

Moral and Religious.

GOD said "*Let there be Light.*"

"Let there be light!" Jehovah said,
And nature sprang to birth;
Darkness before his presence fled,
And beauty crowned the earth.

Man, by his word from dust he form'd,
And woman from his side;
Their souls with fire etherial warmed,
To heaven's dread King allied.

But soon the gloom of sin o'erspread
The lustre of the mind;
No light the lamp of Reason shed,
And man again was blind.

His walk was darkness, and despair
Upon his spirit preyed;
Weary and worn with carking care,
Along life's waste he strayed.

Th' ETERNAL saw—"Let there be light!"
Again in heaven was heard;
And, lo! man's weak bewildered sight
The STAR OF BETHLEHEM cheered.

The Sun of Righteousness, his beams
Upon the spirit shed;
The sleep of sin, and error's dreams,
Were o'er, when Jesus bled!

N. Y. Statesman.] BOSTON BARD.

HEAVEN.

This world's not all a fleeting show
For man's illusion given—
He that hath soothed a widow's woe,
Or wip'd an orphan's tear, doth know
There's something here of Heaven.

And he that walks life's thorny way
With feelings calm and even,
Whose path is lit from day to day,
By virtue's bright and steady ray,
Hath something felt of Heaven.

He that the christian course hath run,
And all his foes forgiven,
Who measures out life's little span
In love to God and love to man,
On earth hath tasted Heaven.

Is it for food and raiment, and for shelter alone, that we came into the world? Do we talk of our souls, and live as if we, and all that surrounds us, were made of dull matter? Are the relations of life for our convenience merely, or has the fulfilling of these duties none but promised and distant rewards? Man has another and higher nature, even here, and the spirit within him finds an answering spirit in every thing that grows, and affectionate relation not only with fellow man, but with the commonest things that lie scattered about the earth.

Many, many are the vicissitudes of life—few men are to be found who do not experience a great variety of them. But to those very vicissitudes may be owing as many of our pleasures as our pains. There are scenes of delight in the vale as well as on the mount—and the inequalities of nature may not be less necessary to please the eye, than the varieties of life to improve the heart.

SOLITUDE is essential to the Christian.—Our Lord himself has given us an example of occasionally retiring from the world when he spent nights on the mountain in reflection and prayer. Holy men, in all ages, have followed his example. They have assured us that they have made their attainments in the life of the soul, during their hours of lonely retirement, in unwitnessed meditation, in unpartaken musing, in whispering prayer. In such hours they have recovered that sense of the value of divine things which the world had made them forget; they have restored that sensibility of conscience, which intercourse with mankind had blunted; they have gained new life to those affections, which had been deadened by the excitement of other affections in the company of men; and then they have returned to the active duties of their calling, prepared to pursue them with fresh ardour and diligence, and to combat temptation with increased strength. Every one, indeed, who has had any experience, at any time, of the genuine influence of religion on his soul, must be aware how much his zeal, and steadfastness, and comfort, and improvement, have been owing to his solitary hours, and how these have languished and gone from him, in proportion as he has neglected a reasonable retirement, and suffered himself to be engrossed in the cares of the world.

It may be assumed as a maxim among christians, that he who ceases to have any time to himself, will cease to improve as a religious man. The spirit within him will be dying away, the warmth of his heart will be waxing cold, the beautiful regularity of his affections and dispositions, which were once the source of his choicest peace, and that devout frame of contemplation and heavenly-mindedness, which was once to him as the foretaste of Heaven, will be passing from him, and he will gradually become a new man. He may still, in a cold, calculating way, show fidelity to his worldly trusts, and be obedient to the demand of his several stations in life; but he cannot continue, like a disciple of Jesus, his heart glowing with holy feeling, and his mind enlarged, interested and elevated by habitually acting in sight, as it were, of invisible and infinite things.

As a religious man, therefore, he ceases to improve. He never retires from the world, and the world by degrees monopolizes all his thought and concern.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE OBSERVER—No. I.

ON GAMING.

I was lately strolling in a wood, romantically situated at no great distance from the city of ——, and so plunged was I in a deep and agreeable reverie, that 'ere I was aware of it, I became entangled in its mazes—I endeavoured to find the path, but in vain; as I paused for a time to collect my scattered thoughts, my attention was arrested by the rustling of the foliage not far distant—I proceeded to the spot from whence the sound issued—but gracious Heaven! what was my astonishment, when I beheld a man with pale and haggard looks, dishevel'd hair, standing with a pistol in his hand: from which I doubted not but he intended some violence to himself. I paused as it were involuntarily. He gazed awhile at the pistol and then exclaimed, "Hail thou instrument of self destruction! In one short moment you separate me from the world, and all its attendant miseries—why then do I pause—is it death I fear? Oh! no, there will be no more of this frame after death but lifeless clay—but why say I so—could yon bright luminary, which gives light and heat to the universe, be placed there by any but omnipotent hands?—I dare not think—to my house I dare not go—my wife's lamentations, my children's cry for food—Oh, that were enough to nerve me were I less stricken by despondency—come then, my resolution is fixed, my wife, my children, farewell forever." Here he paused, and with a firmer grasp held the pistol to his head; at this critical moment I rushed on him, and wrested the weapon away. "Who dare," cried he, "come between me and death." "Wretched man," replied I, "think you, by meanly and cowardly destroying yourself, and leaving a wife and helpless children to the "mercy of a rude stream" which you are afraid of encountering, to alleviate your condition; know you not that the sin of self destruction is *unpardonable*; and would you rush into the presence of an incensed and justly offended creator with unexpiated sins, and a new and enormous crime upon your head, to have the awful sentence of "Depart" passed upon you—consider and shudder at the precipice you have escaped." As I proceeded he hung his head, he trembled, and through shame and confusion, was afraid of encountering my looks; after a short space of time, during which he was evidently struggling against his feelings, he spoke, "Oh! sir, pity me, listen and I will briefly let you know my story—I married early in life a woman who was "lovely to soul and eye;" we were not wealthy but we had enough; blessed with three sweet children I knew no happiness beyond my own fire-side—in a state of uncommon serenity thus passed several years, until that fiend Gaming crept in—I became enamoured of it, which syren like is so fascinating, that it attracts its votaries by degrees, and seldom leaves them till plunged in the deepest abyss of misery—It was so with me. I, who once had shuddered at the thought of risking a single dollar now became a professed gambler—I played and lost, still tempted to another and another cast of the die, by a delusive hope that fortune would turn, and I should recover all—Miserable infatuation! I continued to play till I was left with, (though strange you may think it,) but one guinea, and that guinea I risked—the chance was against me—I became a ruined man—I beheld my wife and children whom my pestiferous breath had blasted—desperation seized me; my brain burned; racks and torments were not to compare with what I felt at that time; I had gone already too far to retract—a pistol presented itself to my view—with a frantic resolution I seized it and flew here to commit a crime, the very idea of which now makes me shudder. I am grateful for this merciful interposition of Divine Providence, and I will return again to my family—if penitence can work out my forgiveness, they shall be happy. God grant humility!" With these words he quitted me, and I returned home impressed with the spectacle I had witnessed, and thinking how in every rank of society, the fortunes, the good fame, the lives of men, of their wives and children, are exposed to the uncertain hazard of a die box and the shuffle of a card table.

R. E.

THE FELON.

"Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart." *Shakspeare.*

It was a cold morning in January, that I took my seat in the stage at Albany, with the intention of proceeding to New-York. Before we crossed the river, we stopped to take in another passenger; as rising from a warm bed at two o'clock, to pursue a cold journey is not apt to sweeten the temper, mine could not boast of much serenity. I sat fuming and fretting at the delay, when a large man bustled into the stage, and after some difficulty, he was settled to his liking when we proceeded. As we rode over the frozen river, my companion was continually blessing himself, and awakened me from a sweet slumber, by swearing with a tremendous oath that the whole concern was going to the devil; "speak for yourself sir," said I, peevishly;—"certainly, sir," he replied, "but bad company you know." Notwithstanding my fellow traveller's prediction, we reached the opposite shore in safety, where, at the humble inn, which then was the only house there, we took in another passenger, who, as the faint light of the lamp glared on him, seemed a complete contrast to my portly companion. He sprang lightly in the vehicle, whistling the while, and depositing his little body in one corner, began, in a tolerable voice, a jolly song, that soon lulled his audience to repose. We were scarce awake when we reached the place at which we were to breakfast. As I strolled round the house while our meal was preparing, I observed a boy pensively leaning against the fence; his apparel was decent, but much worn, and he bore the appearance of having come off a long journey. I enquired whence he came?—"Ohio, sir," was the reply—"that is a great distance"—"yes, but I had lifts—I did not walk all the way, sir." "My poor child," I said, "what has forced you to wander alone over such a tract of country?" He answered, "that his uncle had sent him away, and he was going to New-York to his mother." I was struck with pity for the urchin, and pleased with his intelligent face, promised to procure him a seat in the stage, and ordered him some refreshment. The driver consented to admit him, on receiving a small recompense; and our repast being finished, we recommenced our journey. The moment Mr. Rasdale (as the little man called himself) saw the poor boy, he began with, "Hey, youngster, who are you?" "Charles Herberts, sir." "Where do you come from?" "Ohio, sir." "Why the devil did you not stay there?" "My uncle sent me away," said the boy, omitting the sir. "Aha! you have been about mischief, my chap; what did you do, eh?"—"Nothing," said the boy in a dogged tone. "And you are bound to New-York," continued his merciless interrogator—"Who have you there to look after you?"—"My mother keeps a garden."—"And you are going to live on your poor mother?" "No," said the child, with a glowing face, "I be little, but I be strong—I can work." "And what will you do?" "Any thing—every thing," replied the youth. "Hum. I suspect it will be any thing," said Mr. Rasdale; "I see you are a knowing one, and I dare say I shall meet you in court, or have the trying of you myself for some state prison business yet; I see it by your eyes." There did lurk a sly expression in the corners. As the lawyer uttered this charitable prophecy, the blood rushed to the boy's face, he clenched his hands, and darted an indignant glance at Mr. Rasdale. When we reached the city, in the bustle of arrival, I forgot my protogee, and saw no more of him for some years. One morning I chanced to enter the counting room of an eminent merchant, and beheld, on one of the highest stools, my friend from Ohio. His employer spoke much in his favour, commending his industry and integrity. I frequently met him afterwards, though I did not recognize him, fearing to mortify him; he increased in favour with his master, and seemed to have every prospect of raising himself to affluence. I had just returned from a strolling tour in the country, when I met Mr. Rasdale; I had frequently seen him, but never recalled our stage adventure to his remembrance; he was proceeding to court, whither he invited me to accompany him, and witness an interesting trial;—"It is a youth," said Rasdale, as we entered the room, "who I am to try for forgery; the affair has made some noise." The court room was already crowded, but the friendly lawyer procured me a convenient seat near the enclosure appointed for the prisoner. I was scarce seated before the prisoner was brought in; I started, rubbed my eyes;—but they saw aright: Charles Herberts stood in the criminal box to be tried by Mr. Rasdale. His words in the stage flashed over my mind: "Can the devil speak true," I exclaimed half aloud.—"Will you please to sit down sir," said one of my neighbours! for I had risen and was gazing earnestly on the prisoner. He was composed and firm, but his form was wasted, and his cheek was sallow: he lifted not his eyes from the ground until called upon to declare himself innocent or guilty; he then pronounced in a firm tone, "not guilty." As he threw a hurried glance around, he saw Rasdale, who had not the slightest remembrance of Herberts' face or name; but when the unhappy youth beheld the lawyer, a deadly paleness blanched his countenance: even his lips became colourless, and though the heat was extreme in the crowded apartment, he shivered as if from severe cold. After a long trial, the particulars of which it is not necessary to relate, the evidence was so doubtful, his past character so unimpeachable, that he was acquitted. He seemed not to hear the welcome words: I took his hand, which was cold as marble, and said, "Young man you are acquitted—you are pronounced innocent." "Will the world ever believe it," said he, in a bitter manner. "Yes, and respect you for your unmerited sufferings," I replied. He did not answer, and I left him with the fear that unjust suspicion and unmerited disgrace acting on susceptible feelings, had unhinged them for ever. As I had observed to him, Herberts became an object of universal sympathy; his late employer was the first to seek him, and implore his forgiveness, offering him any recompense for his sufferings, and entreating him to enter his house again; but Herberts could not listen to Mr. W.'s proposal with composure, and the good man quitted him miserable, at the idea of having caused such wretchedness.

After this occurrence fortune seemed to take delight in bestowing her favours on Herberts; his uncle who had driven him a beggar from his house, now dying, his wealth was inherited by him. Our hero entered into business; business crowded upon him; he ventured into most daring speculations, and like a successful gambler, he always won the stakes. He became the husband of a lovely wife, and the father of promising sons and blooming daughters; yet rarely did the smile of happiness light up the features of this *fortunate man*: that one dark incident of his early life, which all the world forgot, he lived to remember. Should conversation even remotely glance that way, he writhed in agony; and you soon perceived in talking with him, that there was one subject which, like the fatal chamber of Blue Beard, it was death to open.

Many years have not elapsed since I was called to the dying Herberts; though still young, his life was fast drawing to a close. Supported in his bed by a pillow, he addressed me in a weak voice: "I have long perceived, sir, that you recognized in me the poor boy you charitably protected twenty years since. I feel I am dying, and have sent for you that I might unburthen my mind of a weight that sinks it to despair.—You remember me in an honorable employment under Mr. W.; he had raised me from abject poverty, and reposed in me unlimited confidence; you saw me a prisoner, accused of a crime in which fraud and ingratitude were darkly blended, confronted by my old accuser, Mr. Rasdale: he knew me not; but I had never forgotten him; and when I beheld him, his cursed prediction rose to my memory, and seemed to be written in characters of fire wherever I cast my eyes; you also heard my acquittal, and strove to soothe a dejection which you judged proceeded from injured feeling; but I was guilty; yes though pronounced innocent by my judges, *I was a Felon.* I thought that when the trial was over, when I had received the undeserved congratulations of all around me, and heard my venerable parent pour out her gratitude to heaven that her son was declared innocent, that life had no bitterer pangs; but I was not enough punished; my employer, the man who had cherished me in his bosom, and who, serpent like, I had stung, came to me, *he* implored *my* pardon, *he* besought *my* friendship. Oh! that moment of remorse and self condemnation exceeded the horrors of the most infamous execution; but I survived, and heaven has showered down blessings on my unworthy head as if in anger: the love of my wife, the smiles of my children, pierced my guilty soul: and *forgery* and *felon* seemed stamped on every bank note I touched. Mr. W. still lives, an aged man, in reduced circumstances; I have hitherto supported his family, and he has riven my heart with his expressions of gratitude; take these notes, they exceed the amount I wronged him of; after my death, do you deliver them to him, but let him never disclose the giver's name. I would, for my boys' sakes, that my memory might not be dishonored." He died and was interred with all the pomp of wealth, and followed to the tomb by a long train of mourning friends; for all the kindly feelings of affection dwelt in his wretched heart—he was bountiful, merciful, and gentle. I made these reflections over the narrow space where lay his remains, and did not check the tear of regret; though it fell on the grave of a FELON.

C.

BURNS'S LASSIE.

The young lady who was the subject of Burns's "Lassie wi' the lint white locks," and to whom he says, in a letter to Mr. Thompson, we are indebted for some of his best songs, was a Miss L——e L——r. She was then young and beautiful, and possessed of all that gaiety and vivacity which commonly accompany such charms. Although she had many wooers, yet none were fortunate enough to win her affections, or waken a kindred passion within her bosom. At length a military officer paid his addresses to the lovely "Chloris," and "was a thriving wooer." With him she eloped, and was married. A female relative of Burns's, who resided with him at Ellisland, had frequent opportunities of seeing Miss L. at Burn's house. That person now resides in Manchline, and was lately much surprised to discover in the person of an old woman, whom she invited to a night's lodging, the identical "Lassie wi' the lint white locks." [*London paper.*

MR. SUMMERFIELD.

Says a Baltimore writer, though only in his twenty-fourth year, possesses in an eminent degree the magical influence of attracting and interesting every eye that beholds him, and rivetting the attention of every listening ear. To attempt a description of him would be as impossible as to attempt to copy his style, or imitate his graceful action. If you would completely understand his oratory, or feel his eloquence, you must view him while speaking, for there is a magic charm in every gesture; a fascination in every glance of his eye—and duly to appreciate his talents, you must hear him; for he has the wonderful power indeed "to give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name!" He can even draw a simile from an acorn——make it proudly wave the veteran of the forest, until we see beauty in an oak we never saw before. He can take a blown thistle, then fan it by the breeze of heaven, and light it where he pleases: and in his simile make it appear to us more lovely than the blushing rose. His figures are truly appropriate—his similes beautiful and sublime, yet the most simple, perhaps, ever uttered by the lips of an orator. In him you discover nothing like an endeavour to display his superior genius. His subject alone calls forth his oratorical power; and it is then he is eloquence itself. Possessing the most fertile imagination ever gifted to man, and having the happy art of feeling the subject he wishes to impress on his hearers, he has them completely spell-bound, taking the senses captive, melting the eye into tears, or kindling the fire of religious enthusiasm in the heart.

GHOSTS.

A young lady, aged about 21 years, lately died in consequence of a fright received from seeing, or supposing she saw something white in the road along which she was passing, a little while after night.—The practice of repeating tales of ghosts and hobgoblins to children, ought to be made criminal, and subject some to be publicly ducked as witches, and others to be legally whipped as knaves: for the impressions thus made on the mind of a child are hardly ever effaced—no more than controuled by the most philosophical and discreet among us. There *may* be ghosts—but I never saw one; nor did I ever know a person that said that he had seen one! and the idea held out that they are "a plenty as blackberries" cannot be too severely reprehended. There is no natura fear of spectres. I know a little boy tha kept awake as long as he could hold hi eyes open, to catch a ghost, which his father had promised him a quarter of a dollar for if he would do; at last he sagely concluded that there was none, and went t sleep. And such would be the reasonin of every child, if it was not for the wretched practice of romancing and lying in thei presence, or of frightening them to do this or to refrain from doing that.

COMMUNICATION

"*Mark, now, how a plain tale shall put you down.*"
HENRY V.

Messrs. Editors,

The established forms of literary usage require that the attacks to which its exertions are often liable, either through motives of justice or caprice, should be repelled with a vigour and energy correspondent to the consciousness of its own sense of correctness; and that the timely and immediate lash of retaliation should not be delayed long enough to afford malice an opportunity to exult in its own depravity, or allow malignity to hug itself in the consolation of the baneful effects its exertions too often produce. I apply this, gentlemen, in a particular manner to the very illiberal, and unjustifiable attack made by a writer in your last week's Post, on the rising reputation of a young gentleman, whose exertions, though they may not bid defiance to the strictest criticism, yet are they far superior to the execrations which your correspondent endeavours to load them with.

You are not to imagine, gentlemen, that this is a manifestation of feelings which the *personal* aspersions of your correspondent may have inspired me with, or that I only hurl the gauntlet of defiance against him purely on account of my own reputation—already endangered by efforts of more importance than the trifling tribute I was happy in paying where it was so justly due. But to descend to *facts!*—

Your "votary of Thespis" observes, in the first place, that he "is far from wishing to dissuade him of his promising talents in the dramatic line," &c.; this I conceive is somewhat paradoxical, for certainly if ever means were used to dissuade any person from exerting himself, it is that which follows this very liberal, but unfortunately very inconsistent, proposition. That he bids very fair for future excellence is an assertion I will not pretend to deny, for I am pleased at the opportunity of again repeating it; but I defy your correspondent to point out a single expression in the whole piece which can be made to mean more than this, or from which any other meaning can be taken than that he gave *liberal promise* of talent and acquirement, &c. utterly disclaiming all pretensions to established excellence, and merely taking the sense of the audience and the general satisfaction of the house as the *then* only testimonies of his abilities.

For the satisfaction of your *unknowing* "votary of Thespis" I shall explain the signification of my assertion, (obscure no doubt to his intelligent faculties,) that the *boldness* of this first appearance had few precedents in the history of the drama, a theory I am now very careless of establishing, or that there are few who would have undertaken a character of such importance to make a first essay in; and that he is mistaken if he supposes I meant by boldness an extension of rant, contortion, and noise; but still more, and wilfully, mistaken when he asserts that either loud words or "ill-suited" gestures were used. In contradiction to this I will merely state the fact, that it was the expressed wish of many of his friends that he should not only exert himself more, but likewise assume more of a theatrical tone of voice, and the corresponding theatrical gestures, and that in consequence on being told of it, his manner was more impressive and his tone considerably exalted, but in not one instance was there the least approach to storm or fury either in word or gesture: so completely free was he from it, that it were impossible the most fastidious could attach censure to him with the slightest shadow of justice.

Your correspondent's expression, "that nothing throughout the piece gave any promise of talent," is as illiberal as it is unjust—I consider the universal approbation of the audience as a sufficient counterbalance for the railings of your "votary of Thespis," and this assertion, so easily disproved, goes, like all the rest, for nothing.

They are to be censured, who in mere wantonness, or for the petty gratification of the *cacoethes scribendi*, hesitate not to arraign thus publicly the efficiency of talent they are as unfit to appreciate as to write about.

D.

MATRIMONIAL JOURNAL.

A gentleman lately took the following Meteorological Journal of his wife's temper:—

Monday—Rather cloudy; and in the afternoon rainy.

Tuesday—Vapourish; brightened up a little at night.

Wednesday—Changeable, gloomy, and equally inclined to rain.

Thursday—High wind, and some heavy of thunder.

Friday—Fair in the morning; variabl afternoon; cloudy all night.

Saturday—A gentle breeze, ha and a few flashes of lightning.

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 90 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable DRY GOODS, in lots.

Also, a quantity of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Cassinets, &c.

On Saturday morning the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

Old Columbian Coach Line, FOR NEW-YORK.

Through in Twelve Hours.

VIA Bordentown and South Amboy, and only 30 miles land carriage, over a gravel turnpike. First line leaves the upper side of Market street wharf, every morning, at 6 o'clock, and arrives in New-York by steam boat Olive Branch, at six o'clock same evening. Breakfast and dine on board. Fare only $4.

Second line leaves the same wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Take coach at Bordentown, proceed to Perry's Hotel, South Amboy, where they lodge, and from thence by steam boat to New-York, where they arrive at 10 o'clock next morning. Fare only $2 50.

This line is inferior to none between the two cities as the coaches are all new, good horses, with careful drivers. The proprietors therefore solicit a share of public patronage.

For seats apply at Yohe's Hotel, North Fourth street, C Bailey, U. S. Mail and Citizens Coach Office, No 30, south Third street, and at the steam boat office, No. 3, Market street.

John Bowman,
Joseph E. Fisher, } *AGENTS FOR*
Chester Bailey, Wm. Arnel & Co.
may 11—tf PROPRIETORS.

R. L. JENNINGS,

GIVES lessons upon his system of SHORT HAND, at No. 2 South Eighth street. Ladies or Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this art, may be assured, that from its simplicity, a person of ordinary capacity will, in less than two weeks, be able to read and write it correctly and expeditiously. feb 23—tf

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drovers, Farmers, Waggoners, &c. nov. 17—tf

10,000 Cypress Shingles.

FOR SALE, by the Subscriber, 10,000 Cypress Shingles, dressed and undressed, which he offers at moderate prices, in lots to suit purchasers. MICHAEL PEPPER,
No. 232 Catharine street.

Also, 500 lights of SASH, 8 by 10, and a large quantity of ICE for sale. Apply as above.
april 27—6t*

ANDREW MOORE's

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality. Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. april 6—tf

NO. 57, MARKET STREET.

Cast Steel Scythes, Sickles, &c.

THE most approved makes of Grass and Corn SCYTHES, cut and wrought NAILS, with a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, for sale by the Subscriber, cheap for cash, Wholesale or Retail.

Thomas Shipley.

april 27—tf

THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 2—tf

FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Evening School, at his house No. 173 PINE STREET, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, at separate hours, in this useful Language. Terms, $5 per quarter, to be paid half in advance.

Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.
march 23—6m

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. feb 2—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 43 *South Front street*, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. THOMAS YOUNG.
feb 2—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to ISAAC ELLIOTT, No. 82 Chesnut street. feb 2—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from ons and upwards, at the rate of 18½ cents —Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon,
WM. STEVENS,
of Gray's alley and Front street.

Foreign Intelligence.

The screen which so long sheltered the designs of the Ottoman Porte has been removed.—The mask once thrown aside, the bloody and relentless cruelties of savage warfare—enough to pall the stoutest advocate for a custom so inhuman—will again deal destruction through the innumerable hordes of Russia and Turkey, now ready for the dreadful onset. The Grand Seignior having peremptorily rejected the overtures offered by the Emperor Alexander, every resource that he has in command will be put in requisition to enable him to withstand a contest which threatens the total subjugation of his empire. The affairs of Europe are evidently approximating to a crisis, that may eventually sever the bonds of the Holy Alliance, and light the fire-brand of war on the peaceful shores of the Atlantic. The London Observer of April 7, thus notices the termination of pacific measures:

The Turks, elated by their success over Ali Pacha, appear to have thrown off all prudential care, and it is said, have refused the Russian ultimatum. That this is exactly what the Muscovites wish, no one, we think, will doubt; for, without going all hacknied lengths in decrying the ambition of the Emperor Alexander, there can scarcely be two opinions that the beggarly Russian nobility, and the vast and useless military force of that kingdom, must compel their monarch, be he who he may, to engage in any war in the least likely to add to the relief of their wants by the pillage of another country.

The journals, considered the vehicles of the sentiments of our own ministry, have evidently laboured long in difficulty to reconcile the assurance of the "friendly disposition of foreign powers," put into the mouth of the monarch at the opening of Parliament, with the late conduct of Russia; and it is very generally believed that remonstrances of a very pointed nature have been entrusted to our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

The great leader of the "tribe of Israel" in the city, who, in general, from pecuniary wants of the continental states, contrives to get early intelligence of what is going on, is understood to be preparing his golden forces for a campaign, and has sold out largely from the English funds, which, together with many other corroborating circumstances, induces a very general belief that the Russian troops will soon appear in Wallachia and Moldavia.

In the north little interest is excited. Denmark is said to join with this country in remonstrating with Russia, against her aggrandisement; Prussia is a mere vassal of the Autocrat, and the King of the Netherlands much under his control.

SPAIN is far from tranquil; but we do not perceive cause of immediate danger. The riotous part of the populace are in favour of absolute power and against the liberty of the subject. It was reserved for Spain, in a liberal age of the world, to exhibit this anomaly in the history of mankind.

IRELAND, poor Ireland, continues to be a scene of murderous outrage among the peasantry, upon the gentry of the country, against whom they have ignoranty imbibed perjudices. In England parties of laborers continue to burn implements of agriculture, particularly threshing machines and sacks of corn, in the agricultural districts. Individuals who have suffered, have claimed redress of the county.

The Asiatic troops it is reported have committed great excesses in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Selections from late English Papers.

Conjugal Grief.—When we saw in the papers an account of poor Mrs. Couts, bewailing the loss of her old, dear, and doting lord, it carried our recollection to former days, when we always thought her a verry respectable actress.

The following paragraph we copy from an Evening paper; we presume the editor intends to say, that the Marquis of Worchester is to marry Mrs. Coutts, and the King to give away the blooming bride:—

"*Projected Marriage in High Life.*—We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following astounding intelligence:—' An intended union is on the *tapis*, which must excite a considerable sensation in the fashionable Zodiac. The parties are in *one case* similarly situated, both having lost their *partners*. The bride *elect* has, at least, *half a million of sterling charms*; and the bridegroom, is a noble Marquis, already distinguished in the field, in gallantry, and in the Admiralty. It is whispered that the consummation of the happy event will tend to the liquidation of a large debt, due to two *illustrious* characters; and that the highest Personage in the realm has graciously condescended to give away the bride!"

A pitched battle took place on Tuesday, in St. George's Fields, between two women. The combatants had their hair cut for the occasion, and fought between 18 and 20 desperate rounds.

A horse belonging to Capt. Holford, lately trotted in England seventeen miles in 58 minutes and 56 seconds. He carried 10 1-2 stone, and was to perform the match within the hour for 200 guineas. Mr. Williams' horse, which beat the slate coloured American horse, was backed to trot three miles in nine minutes. The match was lost by 40 seconds.

No fewer than nineteen smugglers were capitally convicted at the Maidstone assizes, of assembling in September last, at March Bay, near Margate, in order to aid and assist in smuggling, and of having maliciously fired at, and wounded 3 persons in the coast blockade service. Sentence of death was passed upon them.

Singular and awful Circumstance.—At the Warwick Assizes, an action was brought to set aside the codicil of a will, and thereby get posession of of a legacy of 200*l.* and about nine acres of land.—Two of the witnesses for the plaintiff were guilty of such gross prevarication, that the jury without hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant; and the jury without hesitation, returned a verdict for the defendant; and the Judge, after indignantly commenting upon their criminal audacity, and observing that others (who his Lordship did not more particularly specify) appeared to be implicated, ordered them to be committed for perjury.—At this moment a person informed the Court that the plaintiff, who was apparently in good health in the morning, had died suddenly at 1 o'clock in the day.

Thursday se'nnight a shocking occurrence took place in a family at Wittersham. Some slices of bread and butter had been covered with arsenic and placed in the living room for the destruction of rats, and four children of the family, upon coming from their beds in the morning, took up the slices of bread and butter and ate them; one of the children died almost immediately afterwards, and the other three are not expected to survive.—*Kentish Gazette.*

The Liverpool papers mention the death of a man said to weigh 1320! who was lowered into his grave with a windlass.

Prodigious Tree.—A description of the tree of Kebyrbor, in the Island of that name, situated 12 miles N. E. of Baroatch, in the vicinity of the Cornaline Mines, has been read to the Literary Society of Bombay, by J. Copland, M. D. who had personally visited it. He says, "Its leafy colonades, its verdant arcades, its immense festoons, the spacious area that this giant of the forest covers with its shades, its enormous trunks, all concur to attest its antiquity, and I experienced emotions similar to what are felt in the vast basilicos of the gothic order, while the freshness which emanated from the thick foliage seemed to give me new life. The ground which this tree covers with its branches, as far as I could judge, is about three or four acres! They ascend to such a hight as to be visible in a radiance of many miles; at certain distances the tree appears like a hill, forming one extremity of the island."

An extraordinary murder was lately committed at Petersburg. The servant of a family on going into the kitchen found a basket containing an infant, together with a letter and purse of 200 roubles. The letter escaped her notice, and tempted by the money, the inhuman wretch resolved to destroy the child. She threw it into the large stove used in that country, where the poor innocent was speedily consumed: the money was secreted, and every thing likely to lead to suspicion put away, by the time that the family, which had been abroad, returned home. The master, however, a humane and respectable man, by accident found the letter, which informed him of the deposit, and stated that he should receive 200 roubles every quarter while the infant, whom circumstances forced its parents to conceal lived under his charge. He called up the servant, who at first denied all knowledge of the fact; but being closely questioned, at last confessed her crime, to the enormity of which the stove bore horrible testimony. She was committed to prison, and probably ere now paid her forfeit life to the laws.

An English Manufacturer has informed Parliament that it is beneficial to have French silk goods smuggled, because they (the English) thereby get the new and fashionable patterns, and British silks are sold for French to those who prefer the latter.

A late Biographer of Sir Joshua Reynolds, furnishes the following anecdote of him as one of "great pith and moment." "So little did Sir Joshua consume his time unnecessarily, that in ascending to his bed chamber, he generally *undid the buttons of his knees as he went up stairs!*"

COMMUNICATION.

LONDON TIMES.—This is one of the most extensively circulating newspapers in England; and in one of which of the 6th of November, 1821. No. 11596, we find many very interesting paragraphs and observations concerning America.—Her politics, commerce, manners, people, strangers visiting them, &c. &c. and among the visiters lately arrived, we perceive the following notice.

> "Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte has lately visited "the town of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in North "America, for medical assistance, and presented "a Diamond Ring to the celebrated Dr. Green, "who resides there."

Judicial Misunderstanding.

Having had occasion to mention the disaffection of two young attornies of this city towards the presiding Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the course of an interrogation of jurors in a cause brought forward for trial, we now give a correct statement of the controversy, as it appeared in one of the daily papers:

On Tuesday the 7th inst. a coloured man was before the Court on a charge of Burglary. Much difficulty was found in obtaining a sufficient number of Jurors. The Counsel for the accused were Messrs. Biddle, Meredith and Dunlap. Mr. Kittera conducted the prosecution. A person being called as a Juror, was interrogated by Wm Meredith, Esq. as to his having made up his mind or declared an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the Prisoner. Among other questions were the following:

Have you any bias or prejudice against the prisoner at the bar?

ANS. I believe him to be an old convict.

Mr. Meredith repeated his question and pressed for a more direct and satisfactory answer. At length the Juror said "No, I have not so much prejudice against him as I have against you."

QUEST. Why Sir, have you a prejudice against me?

ANS. Because, in my opinion, neither you nor the other counsel have acted very clever towards the Jury.

Mr. Meredith, now turned from the Juror, and addressing himself to the presiding Judge, Hallowell, said "Sir, will you permit the Juror to use such insolent language, to the prisoner's counsel?" Judge Hallowell said he had not heard what the Juror said, and enquired "what it was?" Mr. Meredith again turned to the Juror, again repeated his question, again received the same answer, and again turning to the Court repeated the same inquiry he had just before made. Again Judge Hallowell declared that he had not heard what the Juror had said and again enquired "what it was?"—This answer was evidently unexpected by Mr. Meredith, and he said to the Judge "then Sir, you should have attended and heard and protected the counsel from such insolence."

Judge Hallowell said, "I am desirous to hear and I wish the Juror would turn his face towards the bench, that I may hear him."

Again Mr. Meredith addressed the Juror, and a third time repeated his question. The Juror now turned to the Court, and although we have been unable satisfactorily to obtain his *precise* words, we are satisfied his answer was couched in less exceptionable and in milder terms than it had been before.

James C. Biddle, Esq. now rose and moved the Court, that the Juror be set aside for cause. He considered that his open and acknowledged prejudice against the counsel of the prisoner as sufficient ground of challenge.

Judge Hallowell overruled the objection, said what had occurred was not legal cause to set him aside, and desired the Juror to walk into the box. Mr. Meredith said, "Thank God, we can challenge peremptorily." This remark offended the Judge, who sharply censured the course pursuing, said it ought not to be tolerated and pretty plainly indicated that it should be punished. Mr. Meredith expressed his willingness to meet whatever punishment the court should direct, but declared he would support what he regarded as the rights of his client, his colleagues and himself. Mr. Biddle lost no time to declare his entire coincidence in opinion with his colleague and disregard of the threats held forth by the Judge; he thanked God that Judges could be tried as well as Attornies, he believed the Court trembled while it threatened, and thought such conduct only calculated to excite laughter.

So considerable a sensation and so much confusion were manifested at this time, that we find much difficulty in ascertaining with any tolerable accuracy what passed.

Quiet being restored, Associate Judge Ferguson said that the proceedings of the counsel for the prisoner were an insult to the dignity of the court; that they had not only resorted to every subterfuge to rescue the prisoner from justice, but that to this they added insult to the court. Judge Hallowell remarked, that he wished the trial of the prisoner to progress, and that at a more convenient season he would give full consideration to the conduct of the counsel, and the court would take such order as its dignity should require, and as should be thought necessary to secure a due administration of the law. Thus ended the very unpleasant altercation. The trial progressed and was concluded.

About half past three o'clock, the next day, Wednesday May 8th, the Court being assembled and the room much crowded, the Presiding Judge proceeded to express his regret at the step which a sense of duty imposed upon the court, in consequence of the conduct of two gentlemen of the bar. He then passed the following sentence.

"May 8, 1822. The Court on full consideration do adjudge that William M. Meredith and James C. Biddle, Esqrs. Counsellors at Law and officers of this court, be committed to prison in the debtor's apartment of the city and county of Philadelphia, until the first day of June next, or until discharged by the legal authority of this Court or by due course of law, for a high contempt of this court by gross misbehaviour in the presence of this court, obstructing the administration of justice."

So soon as it was ascertained that the judge was proceeding to pass upon the conduct of Messrs. Biddle and Meredith, Mr. Biddle rose, as we understand, to ask a suspension of proceedings until they could have the benefit of counsel. Judge Hallowell said he would not be interrupted, and commanded Mr. Biddle to sit down. He then requested Mr. Kitters to inform the court that he, Mr. Biddle, and his colleague, Mr. Meredith, wished to have the benefit of counsel. The request was made known by Mr. Kitters, but the Court refused to accede to it, declaring that they would hear nothing but an apology. Mr. Meredith now rose and addressed himself to the court, but he was ordered to sit down, and the court passed sentence. We feel somewhat at a loss to declare whether the court did, or did not, say they would, when sitting as Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, take the matter further into consideration, and determine whether the names of the Counsel should, or should not, be stricken from the roll of Attorneys practising in that court. From the evidence before us, we incline to the opinion that such a declaration was made by Judge Hallowell.

Extortion.—Henry Abell, a police magistrate of New-York was recently convicted of extortion, in having exacted illegal fees in the administration of his duties.

It appears that one David Turvey had been charged with keeping a disorderly house; whereupon Abell issued a warrant to take "David Turvey & Co." and bring the said "David & Co." before him. Armed with this curious document, an officer of the police went with some watchmen to the house of Turvey, and bore off to the watch house a select party of 29 persons, male and female, who had assembled there to have a dance; and on the next morning they were all marched to the police office. The officer made an affidavit that the company were disorderly and prayed that they might be bound to keep the peace; upon which Abell gave him a warrant against the 29 persons named, and who were *then in his presence*, commanding him to arrest the said 29 persons and bring them *before him, &c.* On receiving the warrant he called them over by name, when those who gave bail and paid 17s. and 6d. were permitted to go. The officer stated to the court that *he* did not make much—only got 7 or 8 dollars for his share, as there was another officer to be paid. The three magistrates he believed divided their fees equally—the clerk, Mr. Rapelye, got his share too. The charges were made as though there had been *twenty-nine* separate affidavits when there was but *one*. *Twenty-nine* separate oaths, when there was but *one*. *Twenty-nine* separate warrants when there was but *one*. *Twenty-nine* separate arrests, &c. &c. and yet there was a surplus overcharged not accounted for.

After retiring for a few minutes, the jury brought in a verdict pronouncing the defendant *guilty*, and assessed the plaintiff's damages at 62 cents, and costs.

In the Municipal Court at Boston, an honest Jack Tar was recently indicted for stealing a waggon. It appeared that Jack had just arrived from sea, and of course was *flush*, and being determined to make a dash, leapt on board the vehicle, and Jehu like, drove furiously along the streets of Boston to the imminent danger of his own neck and those of the good citizens of that metropolis. Away went Jack, and away like Gilpin went Jack's hat, and had he had a wig, it no doubt would have shared the same fate. He was at length however brought up, and in attempting to run, in consequence of losing his centre of gravity by the heavy cargo of London Particular he had taken in, capsized and was apprehended. It is needless to say that he was acquitted.

Capture of the Sea Serpent in the form of a Seal.

The Kennebunk Gazette of Saturday, states that an animal, which, when first discovered in the water, had the appearance of the Sea Serpent, as described in former seasons, was captured in the harbour of Kennebunk, on Thursday week. He was first seen and fired at on Wednesday, and slightly wounded—the next morning he was again seen by Mr. Isaac Wildes, who pursued him in shoal water, and threw a spear into his head, but the animal soon extricated himself from the spear, and made for the boat, with his jaws extended, when Mr. Wildes thrust the spear into his mouth, and a boy who was with him dispatched the animal by beating him on the head with an oar. It proved to be an enormous Seal, weighing 370 pounds.

Byron vs. Southey.—These two poets, (says the Baltimore Morning Chronicle) have been for some time past at loggerheads. Byron accuses Southey of plagiarism, and of having committed blasphemy. We presume that Lord Byron has not urged the charge home upon his antagonist. Let Byron produce a passage from his own writings stolen by Southey, and he will convict his opponent of having committed both plagiarism and blasphemy united; he will then be enabled to prove, that he has purloined and appropriated to his own use, blasphemies of the man who has laid this sin to his charge.

Sir David Moncrieff has given a droll instance of courageous humanity: having hunted a hare 8 miles for the pleasure of worrying her to death, he leapt, at the hazard of his life, into a deep pool in a stone quarry, to prevent the unfortunate animal from being drowned.

Latest from South America.

Capt. Lawrence, of the schr. Ranger, arrived at New-York from Laguira, informs that an embargo had been laid previous to the sailing of the Patriot squadron for the blockade of Porto Cabello. The squadron sailed on the 25th of April, and consisted of a gun brig and 4 schrs. under the command of Com. Bogay. Com. Daniels had volunteered his services, and intended to join the squadron with a 16 gun brig.—Captains Wilson, Pelot, Boyson and Rafferty, had been appointed Post Captains in the Venezuelan navy. It was the general opinion that Porto Cabello would capitulate soon after the appearance of the blockading squadron. The Spanish frigate La Hero, and Hercules gun brig, were at Porto Cabello. The frigate was so badly manned that she would not hazard an action.

From Vera Cruz.—The schr. Sam, arrived at Baltimore from Vera Cruz, brings intelligence that 1600 Spanish troops had been embarked by the new Mexican government and sent to Havana. A schr. had arrived at Vera Cruz from N. Orleans, with provisions and passengers, among whom was Gen. Wilkinson. The General intended to depart immediately for the city of Mexico, where the Congress was in session. It is mentioned that beside the hope of recruiting his health, Gen. W. has some political objects in view in making this visit to the Mexican republic. Business was very dull at Vera Cruz; duties on goods and vessels extremely high; the richest merchants had abandoned the town, no speculator was in the place to buy any thing, and money scarce.

Baltimore, May 15.

Capt. Atkinson, who came passenger in the schr. Cordelia, from Gonaives, reports, that President Boyer arrived there the day he sailed (29th of April) from the Cape, and was received with evident marks of joy and satisfaction. On the principal bridge of the canal which runs through the town, the citizens had erected a triumphal arch, decorated in the most beautiful and appropriate style. The whole street from the arch to the President's house, formerly the King's palace) was strewed with flowers.

At St. Marks the citizens were also erecting a triumphal arch, and the reception of the President at Port au Prince, it was thought, would be equally imposing and satisfactory.

Capt. Potter of the Abby, from Pernambuco, reports the markets for American produce to be very dull, except Flour which had been sold at $10 per barrel, but the demand very limited, owing to the diminished consumption since the embarkation of the European troops for Lisbon, and the departere of the principal European Portuguese. The political state of the country continued very unsettled.

Newport, R. I. May 11.

Letters were received here yesterday from Captain Earl, of the ship Frederick Augustus, of this port on a whaling voyage, dated Nov. 15, 1871. She arrived round Cape Horn after a passage of three months and four days from this port, and had then taken four whales. On the 31st October, Captain Earl put into St. Mary's, when a small boat came off with Capt. Moison, of the brig Ocean of Boston. Capt. M. informed, that his vessel had been taken by the Spaniards, while lying in the south bay of St. Mary's—that he had made his escape that morning from Orico, where he was to have been shot the next day. Capt. Moison also stated, that Captain Russell, of the ship Hero of New-Bedford, was shot at Orico four days after his capture, and Captain Clark of the British ship Perseverance, was shot about four months after—it was said that when Captain Russell was brought out to meet his fate, he requested his executioners to shoot him directly through the head, which they refused. On Capt. Earl's receiving the above information from Capt. Moison, he immediately got under way and proceeded to sea. Captain Moison was landed at Valparaiso from the Frederick Augustus.

Baton Rouge, April 16.

Major William Bradford, of the United States army, arrived at this place on Thursday last. He is direct from Fort Smith, Arkansas, and on his way to Natchitoches, Red River. This gentleman informs us that the Cherokee and Osage Indians are carrying on a war vigorously; the efforts of the constituted authorities to prevent hostilities between these tribes to the contrary notwithstanding. Major B. states, that at the time he passed through the nation, a party of Cherokees, consisting of about 80 in number, had been out on a scout about 20 days—that no intelligence of them had been received at that time—and it was strongly suspected that they had been cut off by the Osages.

Steam Boat Engagement.—It is reported by persons on board of the S. B. Velocipede, that the captain of the S. B. Providence has, for some time past harboured a hostile disposition towards the S. B. Gen. Clarke, in consequence of her superior running, and to gratify a feeling of jealousy, did wilfully and maliciously run his boat against the Gen. Clarke, whereby he had carried away her guards, wheel rooms and part of the cabin, and killed two persons on board of the same boat. We learn also, that the captain of the Providence is in the hands of Justice, and hope if found guilty will receive the punishment due to such an inhuman outrage. [*Pittsburgh Gaz.*

Multum in Parvo.—The Augusta Chronicle of May 6, thus announces the progress of the season: "The warm weather is beginning to put our whole moral and physical world in motion. Insects are passing from their crysalis state into a more perfect form, and are about to assume the shapes of butterflies or beaux, or party-spirits, or musquitoes. Reptiles and intriguers are creeping from their hiding holes. The wild geese are already on the wing, and the swallows are preparing their nests for the summer."

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 18, 1822.

A very salutary regulation has been put in force by the police of the city of New-York, in conjunction with the overseers of the poor, for the purpose of stopping street begging. The sick and infirm they send to the poor house—the healthy, intemperate and lazy to the penitentiary, and the children to be fed, clothed and educated at the alms-house. A provision of this kind might be attended with considerable advantages if extended to our own vicinity, and we hope the hint may have its desired effect.

NEW CHURCH.—A beautiful model of a new Church, which is superior to any thing of the kind we have ever seen, designed by Mr. JOHN HAVILAND, architect, is now exhibiting at the Merchants' Coffee House. It is proposed to erect an edifice for divine worship, in the western precincts on the plan which is here represented, to be under the pastorage of the Rev. Mr. BEDELL, a very promising advocate in the ranks of christianity.

The Corner Stone of the Presbyterian Church to be erected on Arch Street, near the South West corner of Tenth Street, will, if the weather is favourable, be laid this afternoon at 5 o'clock.—Prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Romeyn.—Address by the Rev. Mr. Lansing.

The National Intelligencer states that the experiment of hauling up the frigate Potomac into her original cradle has been completed; and that it answers the most sanguine expectations of its inventor, Com. Rodgers. The N. York Statesman cannot perceive the advantage to be derived from dragging our ships of war upon the land, unless it can be done cheaper than to repair them in dry dock. The expence of the experiment at Washington was about 40,000 dollars.

An auctioneer in the city of Boston has been found guilty of selling a composition watch of little worth, falsely pretending that it was of great value and belonging to a sea captain, in jail, who was in great distress and for whose benefit it was sold—and thereby intentionally cheating and defrauding the purchaser. The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of forty dollars and costs of prosecution.

The jury in the case of the People of New-York vs. Jacob Barker brought in a sealed verdict at the opening of the court on Wednesday morning, in which they pronounce the defendant *guilty* of the offence laid to his charge, viz. of having in February last, sent a challenge to David Rodgers to fight a duel. The effect of conviction in this case, in N. York, is a general disqualification to hold any office of trust, honor, or profit, under the government of this state.

M. Poletica, the Russian Ambassador, has left this city for New-York, whence he intends shortly to embark for Liverpool.

The black servant girl, mentioned in last week's paper, who was so cruelly abused by her mistress, is stated in the Delaware Gazette, to have since died of the wounds she received. The husband of the woman is said to have participated in her guilt having first severely flagellated the girl, he threw her into a mud pond to hide the marks of violence.

Captain Glover, who arrived at Boston on Monday last, in 14 days from Cape Haytien, informs that President Boyer, being satisfied the aggression at Samana was the act of an individual, had released all the French vessels.

Judge Johnson, of the circuit court of the United States, has decided that the importer of goods is not liable to be sued by the United States for the duties upon them, where those duties have been secured by the bonds of third persons. It appears that he differs in opinion from Judge Story, who has determined the contrary.

Captain Weston, of the Olympia, arrived at New-York, states, that when he left St. Salvador, tranquility had been restored between the Brazilians and European troops; and the new government from Europe had been established without any further opposition.

The schr. Susan, Gatter, from Mobile, for Havana was robbed off Mariel, the end of April, of every thing portable, by an armed boat with nine men. They obtained among other things about $300 in specie, and stripped the captain and crew of every article of clothing.

Bermuda.—Accounts continue to be received of the wanton detention of our merchant vessels at Bermuda, by orders of the infuriated governor of that place. The schooner Industry, arrived at Elizabeth City, N. C. was seized by H. B. M. brig Argus, Captain Arabin, and detained twenty-three days. The most vexatious proceedings were resorted to in order to obtain money, but the master of the schooner refused all compliance with the demands made upon him. He did not, however, get away till his expenses amounted to 200 dollars.

Extract from a Letter from Carthagena.

"An extraordinary courier has just arrived from Rio-de-la-Hache, bringing the important news of the acknowledgment by the United States, of the Independence of the Republic of Columbia. Our Governor Gen. Montilio means to proclaim this intelligence to the people to-morrow by the firing of cannons, &c. &c. &c."

We have no doubt, the above intelligence is correct, as it corresponds with our previous information from the United States. We likewise have been informed that the American squadron in the Pacific Ocean consisting of the Franklin 74, a frigate, brig and schooner, are expected to call at Panama about the latter end of May or beginning of June.

The recognition by the United States of the republic of Colombia as an independent nation, will have an important effect in the present state of affairs in Mexico, more especially as the Spanish Cortes have recently declared the treaty between Gen. O'Donoju and the Mexican Chief Iturbide, null and void.

The throne of Mexico was offered by Iturbide and his party to a Bourbon Prince, and if the treaty before mentioned had been promptly and cordially sanctioned by the Cortes of Spain, it is presumed that Spain would have enjoyed over the Mexican empire for many years great political weight, but having rejected the treaty in question, it is highly probable that the views of Iturbide and his party will be entirely changed, and that Mexico and Guatemala will follow the same political course as the Republics of Colombia, Chili and peru.

MIRROR OF LIFE,

TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE

On Sunday morning last, in New-York, a number of persons having collected on a temporary building occupied by a stone-cutter, near the state prison, overlooking the baptising of some members of Mr Chase's congregation, it suddenly gave way, and several of the spectators were seriously injured—one man had his leg broken.

A lad of about 13 years of age, has been committed to the jail of Clarke county, Georgia, on a charge of robbing the United States mail between Athens and Milledgeville.

Nathan Towson, late a Colonel in the army, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Pay Master General of the army.

The corner stone of a new Masonic Hall, was laid at Columbia S. C. on the 23d ult.

On the evening of the 5th inst. a stable in Fredericksburg, was set on fire and totally consumed. A valuable pair of carriage horses, the property of Dr Willford, Sen. perished in the flames. The frequency of incendiary attempts at Fredericksburg, (two or three of which have lately been successful,) has excited considerable alarm among the inhabitants of that place.

New Grain Mill.—Messrs. J. & D Hascill of Le Roy, N. Y. have patented a new grain mill, which, it is said, will grind three bushels of grain in an hour, at one fourth the expense, and with less than one fourth of the power required to put in operation a run of stones in a common flour mill.

A chariot, propelled by steam, is now exhibiting in New York. Another is building on a larger scale, intended to ply in one of the public gardens, so that the ladies and gentlemen of the city, may have an opportunity of riding along alleys, overshadowed with trees and skirted with flowers, without the assistance of horses.

Mr. Ezekiel Wall, of Washington county, Ohio, and his wife, were killed on the 9th of April, while on their return home from church, by the fall of a tree upon their gig.

Rape.—James Smith, a black man, was tried at Washington, N. C. on the 2d for rape, and sentenced to be hung on the 24th instant.

Great progress is stated to have been already made in excavating the twenty-two miles of Canal, leading to the Schuylkill, commencing below Reading.

The Eastern Argus, in reference to the disputed boundary line between the state of Maine and the British territories, states that the line contended for by the British Commissioners, will take off about one third of the state, a tract of land equal in extent to Vermont or Massachusetts.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of $5384 89, for the month of April. In that time, 10130 Bibles and Testaments, valued at $5701 87, have been issued from the Depository.

The shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt in Paradise, Pa. on Saturday, the 6th inst. about 3, P. M. Its continuation was about five seconds.

A lad aged 14 years, of Danvers, Mass. lately killed an Eagle, which measured 7 feet 6 inches from the tip of one wing to that of the other.

Melancholy.—On Monday afternoon six persons were drowned near Cow Bay, (N. Y.) They left Roosevelt Street wharf in the forenoon in a boat and proceeded through Hurl Gate. A heavy squall coming on, the boat filled and went to the bottom; two only were saved. The persons lost were Susannah Inare, Hannah Smith, Ann White, Samuel Bomelt, and John M'Quay. Some of the bodies have been found.

A man named Moore, has been arrested at Johnstown, suspected of being the person who lately robbed the Utica Branch Bank, at Canandaigua, of $1000, by using false keys. Moore says he is a British half pay naval officer. The money is stated to have been recovered.

William Roberts, one of the Crew of the ship John & Adam, who assisted in cutting through the bottom of the Sea Fox, and saving several of the persons on board, fell from the yard arm of the ship Lydia at Norfolk, on the 8th inst. and was drowned.

Accidents.—A young lady, about 24 years of age, named Jessup, residing in Greenwich, Norwalk Co was lately thrown out of a carriage, in consequence of the horse taking fright, and unfortunately killed. On the same day, Mr. Sylvanus Sniffin, of Sawpits, aged about 30, was taken with a fit, while fishing, fell into the water, and was instantly drowned.

Murder.—Mr. Boudreau, an inhabitant of Lafourche Interior (Miss.) was murdered a few weeks ago by four or five negroes, who sallied out of the woods, in consequence of Mr. B. shooting a slave that was armed with pistols, which he refused to surrender.

The inhabitants of Providence, were on Thursday last, alarmed by the cry of fire, and repaired immediately in great numbers to the Theatre, where it was discovered making slow progress upon the roof. It caught from the burning of a chimney not far distant, but was extinguished without much difficulty, and with little injury to the building.

The Revenue cutter Alabama has brought into the port of Mobile, 9 persons charged with the crime of piracy. They composed the crew of the sloop *Sailor's Rights*, of Savannah.

Melancholy Accident.—A young and promising child was instantly killed on Monday last, at Alexandria, (D. C.) at a paper mill, upper end of King street, by coming in contact with the cogs of some of the wheels, which crushed its little head to atoms.

In the same town a few days since, a coloured boy, in attempting to jump from one of the wharves into a small craft, fell into the river, and was drowned.

Fire in the woods.—The woods between Albany and Schenectady were on fire for some days last week; and the damage is said to be already great. On Saturday, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, the fire still continued to rage, and extended in every direction. That the dwelling house of Mrs. Truax on the old Schenectady road, had been partly burnt down; and fears were entertained for many other buildings, as the wind continued high, and there appeared to be no possible means of arresting the progress of the flames.

Caution.—The woods at Andover, (Mass.) were on fire part of Saturday last. Several persons had been fishing near the spot, and are supposed to have incautiously left fire upon the rocks. With the assistance of about one hundred men, the flames were got under before sunset; but not till they had consumed from sixty to seventy acres of growing timber.

It is stated in the Albany Daily Advertiser of Thursday, that during the most alarming period of the fire in the woods, the society of Shakers, at Niskeuna, turned out in a body to assist in arresting its progress; and that it was in a great measure, by their judicious and spirited exertions the flames were arrested.

It appears from the Cabinet, published at Schenectady, that the woods were on fire on Monday evening, in the town of Glenville, in a northwest direction from the village of Scotia. A distant fire was also seen at the same time in the town of Rotterdam.

Burglary.—Two men were lately tried at Wilmington, (N. C.) for robbing a house during the prevalance of the yellow fever, last year, at that place. It appears that the culprits formed a systematic plan to take advantage of the general calamity, and rob the defenceless inhabitants. One of them was convicted of burglary on the clearest evidence, and sentenced to be hung on Friday of the present month: against the other, a verdict of being "accessary after the fact," was returned; but, in consequence of its having been certified by a respectable physician, that the infliction of any punishment would endanger the life of the prisoner, who was in a weak state, the Court was induced to discharge him.

John Randolph, Esq. arrived at Liverpool on the 6th of April, in the Amity, in 20 days from New-York, and set out the next day for London, "in fine health and spirits."

Local Affairs.

We were in error when we stated in last Saturday's paper, that the keeper of the Blue Bell tavern, (who is a man of exemplary character,) was accessary to the death of the person killed on his way home from the races. The mistake occurred from too hastily crediting an idle rumour then in circulation, and not being acquainted with the gentleman implicated.—This proves the necessity of avoiding all publications wherein the reputation of any individual is at stake, unless positive proofs of their authenticity are given.

The bodies of the four men who were drowned in the Delaware on the 8th instant, were found on Sunday last, together, near Cooper's Point.—About four o'clock, in the afternoon, a procession was formed from their respective homes in Noble street, and the bodies were interred in the St. John street Methodist burying ground.

The Board of Health, at a special meeting on Monday, to guard the city from infection, ordered the brig Adams, from Port-au-Prince, to return to the Lazaretto, it appearing the captain and mate died suddenly while in that port, and one of the crew was then sick on board. There cannot be too much caution used to prevent the introduction of any pestilential disease, and we are happy to find that the guardians of the public health, are already on the alert.

The members of the Philadelphia Bar have resolved to wear crape on the left arm for 30 days, as a testimony of their respect for the memory of their deceased associate, WILLIAM DELANY.

A shed attached to Messrs. Somerdyke's livery stables, in Locust street, below Eighth, caught fire early on Monday evening last, but the exertions of our Firemen, (to whom the proprietors tender their fervent acknowledgments,) were successful in extinguishing the flames before much damage had been done.

The North Carolina 74, will be fitted for sea at Chester, and not at Norfolk, as first reported.—At the last session of Congress, it was ascertained by a member of the Senate, that 74 gun ships can be built at Philadelphia, at a cost ten per cent less than at any other port—a difference of thirty thousand dollars in the gross expenditure.

LITERATURE.

Mr. Wordsworth has two new poetical pieces in the press. The first that will appear is entitled "Memoirs of a Tour on the Continent;" the other "Ecclesiastical Sketches."

A work by Sir Walter Scott is mentioned in the Scottish capital; it is from the notes of a distinguished person of the 17th century, and is likely to contain many anecdotes of the last thirty years of that age.

Mr. Hallam's work on the Middle Ages has been translated into French: a new translation of Rasselas has also appeared.

The dramatic censors at Paris, have interdicted all the dramas taken from the *Renegat* of Mr. d'Arlincourt.

Grammar of Botany.—A Grammar of Botany has just been published at New-York, by Mr. J. V. Seaman in which the systems of Jussieu and Linnæus are explained, and to which the reduction of all the Genera in Muhlenberg's Catalogue of North American plants, to their proper places in Jussieu's arrangement, has been added.

FINE ARTS.

A picture representing the *Destruction of Pompeii* is prepared for exhibition in London. It is from the pencil of Mr. Martin, and is stated to be one of the most splendid productions, not of modern art only, but of the art in its widest sense.—The conception of the appalling scene, the sky of cloud and lightning, the river of consuming flame, the earthquake in all its horrible effects, the pitchy and sulphurous sea, the rain of fire, are all said to be of the most sublime character; while rocking cities, a desolate country, and human beings in the last agonies of despair and death, add an interest to the grandeur of the design, which cannot be seen without deep emotion.

The Niger.—In Sierra Leone Journals of January, it is mentioned, that a prince of the Toulebas, accompanied by a Mohammedan priest and his wife, had arrived at the settlement, on an embassy from Almamy Abdal Kader, King of the Toulahas. It is further said, that the nation is situated only a few days journey from the Niger, that the prince passed through Timbuctoo, and that he considers the Nile and Niger to be indentical.

* *Colombian Republic.*—By an official statement of the population of the seven departments composing the Republic of Colombia, it appears, that it amounts to 2,014,600. Those departments are Conoco, Venezuela, Zulia, Boyaca, Cundinamarca, Cauca and Magdalena; each of which is entitled to four Senators, and the provinces 73 representatives. Panama and Veraguas are included in the above census, and are entitled to three representatives. The population of Quito, composed of seven provinces, is stated at 550,000, and when they declare themselves independent, they will be entitled to 19 representatives. The total population of the Republic of Colombia will then be 2,644,600, and the Congress 44 senators and 95 representatives.

Tornado.—The tornado lately noticed as having done great mischief in Alabama, appears to have extended its ravages widely in that state. It is stated to have commenced in the country of Lawrence, crossed the Tennessee river, and passed through the country of Limestone, pursuing a north-easterly course through Madison, passing about four or five miles N.W. of Huntsville, sweeping like the besom of destruction every thing in its way for about a quarter of a mile in width. It spent its greatest fury in Huntsville county. The deadened trees were generally uprooted, the trunks of the green ones in the forest were twisted and broken off about fifteen feet from the ground, and almost every building of all descriptions razed with the ground. The roofs of houses, large house logs, furniture of every description, and even trees, were carried a considerable distance and scattered over the country.—This tremendous gale, happened in the dead of night, while animated nature was sunk in slumber and forgetfulness, and although a great number of dwelling houses were destroyed by its fury, there was no loss of any lives.

Professor Rafinesque makes the North American snakes amount to 115 species.

Among these are 10 species of Rattle Snakes, 4 species of Copperheads, 12 species of Vipers, and one Mocasson. There are therefore only 27 kinds of venomous snakes, while there are in the United States, 3 species of Adders, 3 of Boas 7 of Glass Snakes, and above 80 species of Common snakes belonging to the genus *Coluber*, all harmless.

Interesting Anecdote.—We this morning passed the site of a country seat, belonging to a gentleman of whose fortune the following interesting particulars are related, which we presume it may not be improper to publish, as the story is told without reserve. Many years ago two young and enterprising adventurers left Europe, one for America and the other for the East Indies. Before their departure, they mutually agreed, that if one should die a bachelor he should make the other his heir. The one who went east was remarkably successful in trade, and accumulated a fortune of two millions. He died a few years since, leaving the whole of his estate to his early friend, whom the intelligence found residing in moderate circumstances, on one of the islands in Lake Champlain. He is said to be little elated by this sudden tide of prosperity, which would be sufficient to overwhelm some minds. His intended residence is in a retired and rural situation. The fidelity of his friend, the fulfilment of a verbal promise after the lapse of many years, and the romantic circumstances connected with the story, renders it not less interesting than that of Damon and Pythias, to which it bears a striking analogy.

[*N. Y. Statesman.*

Depreciation of Paper Currency.—It is stated in a letter from Louisville (Ky.) of the 25th ult. that Bank notes had fallen so much in value there, as to require $210 in paper to buy $100 in specie. Mr. Cooper the tragedian, who had received eleven hundred dollars for one week's performance, thought fit, in consequence of this depreciation, to buy whiskey with the money, and send it down the river. The Lexington Monitor of the 30th ult. says, "that the alarm, which so suddenly arose respecting our currency, has as suddenly subsided."

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

PRUNE STREET.—This theatre closes to night (as it is said) with GUY MANNERING, or the Gypsey's Prophecy; the Scotch Ballet of Donald and Patty; and the opera of Paul and Virginia.—The Tivoli Garden, appendant to this establishment, is to be open for the reception of visitors this afternoon, and to continue to be accessible during the summer.

BALTIMORE.—Mr. Dwyer, whose abilities as a comedian are second to few in this country, made his appearance on Wednesday eve, as Gossamer in the comedy of Laugh when you Can—between the play and farce, he gave his admirable recitation of Bucks have at you all. Mrs. Burke appears to be in the full enjoyment of public admiration. A critic in the Patriot, announces the fact of the Spy being to be performed last evening, and lest he should be suspected of pedantry in mentioning that Mons Labasse & Tatin were to *dance*, he says they are to make a *saltation*.

Mr. Philipps commences an engagement of five nights this evening, as Count Belino. He gave a Concert on Tuesday eve, assisted by Mr Nicholls and several amateurs.

A new operatic drama called Enterprize, or Love and Pleasures, written by a gentleman of Baltimore, the music of which is composed by Mr. Clifton, is said to be in preparation at this theatre.

CHARLESTON.—On the 10th May, for the benefit of Mr. Robertson, was performed Pizarro—the interlude of, Is he Jealous, and the farce of Fire and Water. Mr. Kenyon's benefit was to have taken place on the following evening.

NEW-YORK.—Mr. Maywood promulgates his intention of taking the Exile of Siberia, on Monday evening for his benefit, and Mr Kent addresses the public with an intimation of his design to make his "*first appeal to an American audience*," on the following Wednesday.

BOSTON.—Mr. Booth has appeared before the Boston audience in the characters of Richard the 3d, Sir Edward Mortimer, King Lear, Sir Giles Overreach, Othello, Bertus, and Ruebeh Glenroy. As Sir Giles he was so hoarse with a cold, (for which an apology was made) that he was almost inarticulate.

Miss Hewitt gave a Concert on the evening of the 14th, at the Boylston Hall, in consequence of which Mr Artiguenave postponed his Lecture until the 16th.

A rogue in Ruffles.—A man remarkably well dressed, having been capitally convicted before St. Leger, an Irish Judge, his Lordship, after passing sentence, observed to the jury, "that he received more *pleasure* from hanging one rascal in ruffles than from sending twenty rogues in plain shirts to the gallows."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by William Moulder, Esq SAMUEL BUDD, to LEVENIA C. HOLLAND, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Mr ISAAC R. MULOCK to Miss SARAH GEIGER, daughter of Martin Geiger, of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Neill, Mr. WILLIAM L. HODGE, to Miss SARAH P. daughter of Andrew Bayard, Esq all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. J. PEALE, jun. to SOPHONISBA, second daughter of Mr. Raphaelle Peale.

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr ROBERT LAIRD, to Miss MARY M'ALLISTER, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Doct. Brodhead, Mr. FREDERICK FOERING, to Miss RACHEL, daughter of the late Henry Ross, all of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. THOMAS DAVIS, Bookseller, to Miss ANN BARTHOLOMEW, daughter of the late John Bartholomew, Esq. all of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Staughton, Miss MARY WEBB, of this city, to Mr. WILLIAM WINTERTON, of New-York.

At Friends' meeting, in Trenton, on the 9th inst. TIMOTHY ABBOTT, of Philadelphia, to ANN, eldest daughter of Joshua Newbold, of Trenton.

At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, May 14th, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, Mr. HENRY B. CHEW, of Philadelphia, to HARRIET, daughter of Gen. Charles Ridgley, of Hampton, Maryland.

At Friends' Meeting House, in Chester, on the 15th inst. EDWARD B. GARRIGUES, of Philadelphia, to SARAH G. SMITH, daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq of Chester.

On Sunday morning last, by the Rev. William E. Ashton, HANSE WOLBERT, Esq. to Miss CATHARINE HANSON, all of Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, at Wilmington, (Del.) Mr. JOHN DONALDSON, Jun of this city, Merchant, to Miss CATHARINE MARIA BLACK, of the former place.

DIED,

On Saturday afternoon last, WILLIAM DELANY, Esq. aged 39.

On Wednesday morning, GEORGE REES, jun. Esq. aged 33.

On Thursday morning, Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, aged 76.

At sea, on the 7th Feb. on board the ship Voltaire, whilst on his passage from Batavia to Amsterdam, Captain DANIEL MACPHERSON, late of this city.

At Frankford, on the morning of the 16th inst. HENRY COMLY, Esq. Postmaster, aged 56.

At Kimberton, Chester county, on the 8th inst. GERTRUDE KIMBER, aged 84.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, General JOHN STARK, a Hero of the Revolution, aged 93 years, 8 months and 24 days, after a short but distressing illness.

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

From May 11th to 16th, 1822.

SUGARS—24 hhds. St. Croix	10,00 a 13,60	cwt.
70 do. Porto Rico	7 25 a 9,35	—
6 do. do	11,00 a 11,15	—
104 boxes br. Havana	9 30 a 10,00	—
17 do. white do.	13,35 a 13,95	—
47 bls. Porto Rico	9,25 a 9,40	—
MOLASSES—15 hhds. Havana	32	gal.
CHOCOLATE—8 boxes 4 ½ boxes } Boston, No. 1	12	lb.
NUTMEGS—50 lb.	1,75	—
LEMONS—324 boxes	2,25 a 2,50	box
NUTS—32 bbls. Peccan	3,50	bbl.
RAISINS—65 boxes Muscatel	,50	box
RICE—8 tierces Carolina	3,37½ a 3,40	cwt.
WINE—20 qr. casks Madeira	2,25	gal.
STARCH—6 bbls.	5½	lb.
GINGER—20 kegs Ground	4	—
SALTPETRE—10 kegs refined	9	—

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,	$7,00
RYE do.	4 25
CORN MEAL,	3½ and 17½
WHEAT, in grain,	1,45 a 1,50
RYE, do.	90
CORN, do.	75 a 80
OATS,	45
BARLEY,	50
SHORTS,	25

ALMANAC.

1822. MAY.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phases.
18 Saturday,	4 51	7 9	0 17	First ◐ New ● Last ◑ Full ○ D. H. M. [illegible]
19 Sunday,	4 50	7 11	0 44	
20 Monday,	4 49	7 12	1 31	
21 Tuesday,	4 49	7 12	2 30	
22 Wednesday,	4 48	7 13	3 6	
23 Thursday,	4 47	7 14	3 53	
24 Friday,	4 46	7 15	4 40	

ROBERT S. ENGLISH,

HOUSE CARPENTER, No. 31, Strawberry street, carries on all the various branches of Carpentry, on very reasonable terms for CASH. He will warrant his work to be equal, both for durability and elegance, to any in the city.

PACKING BOXES made at the shortest notice.

. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. may 18—tf

P. Canfield's Prize List.

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY—TENTH CLASS.

Nos. 13667, 4091,	$100
*8224,	$50
*4943, *1994, *1286, *14232, 8276, 13840, 11483, 9780,	$20

* All sold at Fortune's Home.

P. CANFIELD'S, No. 127 Chesnut street.

This Lottery will draw again on TUESDAY next, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M at the Washington Hall. Tickets $6, shares in proportion.—Tickets and shares for sale at

P. Canfield's

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,

No. 127, Chesnut st. nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash will be paid for all prizes sold at the above office as soon as drawn. Orders, (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to—and clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms.—The original of all Share Tickets, sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager, for the security of the purchaser.

may 18—tf

GIBBS'S PRIZE LIST,

Of the Sixth days Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery—Tenth Class.

Nos. 14232, 4091	each $100
Nos. 8924, 14232, 8276,* 3994 13480, 11483, 4953 1286, 9780,	each $20

(Marked thus *) Sold at PORT GIBBS No. 4½, South Third street.

Will draw again on Tuesday. Tickets $6, and shares in proportion. The high prizes are yet to be drawn. Capital Prizes, $10,000—2 of $5,000—10 of $1 000.

Tickets and Shares for sale at at GIBBS'S, No. 4½, South Third Street.

Orders from abroad post paid, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Lottery information given gratis.

may 18—tf

☞ PORT GIBBS, ☜

No. 4½, SOUTH THIRD STREET,

THIRD DOOR FROM MARKET

THE proprietor of Port Gibbs, most respectfully returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal share of patronage bestowed on him since his establishment in business, and flatters himself, that from his prompt and liberal manner of conducting business, to merit an increased share of their approbation. Those trading at Port Gibbs, from the very day its flag was hoisted, (and they have been tolerably numerous) generally come to a good market, and many of them actually made their fortunes. In fact, it has become famous as a depot of trade, where investments are almost sure to produce a handsome profit—so much so, indeed, that the opinion strongly prevails, that fortune has marked it for her own. If such be the fact, then all doubts must vanish. It must be the successful port of entry.—The proprietor, therefore, most earnestly solicits those in pursuit of a profitable trade, to freight their pockets well with specie or its representative, and set immediate sail for Port Gibbs. The present fair winds will bring the skilful sons of old Neptune, in a few hours, to anchor at this famous port of good luck, where hundreds of valuable cargoes are now for sale, at the lowest prices to those who first apply. The proprietor also trades in Foreign Gold, Spanish Dollars, &c.

Union Canal Lottery—10th Class.

NOW DRAWING—SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$10,000	is $10,000
2		5,000	10,000
10		1,000	10,000
20		500	10,000
100		100	10,000
100		50	5,000
300		20	6,000
6500		6	39,000

Present price of Whole Tickets $6—Shares in proportion.

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

2d CLASS—NOW DRAWING—SCHEME:

1 Prize of $15,000.

1 prize of	$8,000	2 prizes of	$1,000
1 do.	5,000	7 do.	500
2 do.	2,000	9 do.	100

Price of whole Tickets, $7—shares in proportion. Apply at PORT GIBBS, No 4½ S. Third street. ☞ Cash advanced for prizes instantly.—Tickets examined gratis.

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED by E. LITTELL, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Pearl Street, New-York. CONTENTS.—MISCELLANY—The Bride of Bala —Self Immolation—The Widow's Tale—Confessions of an English Opium Eater.—Vag Lady Davies—Laud, Archbishop of Can Oriental Anecdote—Sir Richard Stee —Woman and the Moon.

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

The queer Quizzical Querist.

1. What is the difference between a good governess and a bad one?
2. What noun is that most admired by the ambitious?
3. Why is a doctor's prescriptions a good thing to feed pigs?
4. Why is opening a letter like a very strange way of getting into a room?
5. Why is a tradesman like a good student in divinity?
6. Why is the middle of precocity like an isthmus?
7. What net is the most certain to catch a handsome wife?
8. Why is education like a tailor?
9. Why is a chronologist like a palm-tree.

Anecdotes,

Epitaphs, Epigrams and Whims,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

By a Correspondent.

A peasant who was hawking through Florence a load of firewood, often exclaimed, as he went along, "*Take care—take care!*"—a surly citizen who would not stand out of the way, struck against him, and tore his cloak. Immediately he hurried the peasant before a magistrate, who having heard the sufferer's complaint, asked the peasant if it was true; to which he made no reply.—Then turning to the plaintiff, he said, "In what manner do you wish I should punish this dumb man?" "This dumb man! he is not dumb, (replied the citizen,) for only a little while ago he cried with a loud voice, *take care, take care.*" "If you had observed that caution, (said the magistrate,) your cloak would not have been torn."

Barrymore happening to come late to the theatre one evening, and having to dress for his part, was driven to the last moment, when, to heighthen his perplexity, the *key* of his drawer was missing. "D—n it," says he, "I must have swallowed it." "Never mind," replied Bannister coolly, "if you have swallowed the key—it will serve to *open your chest.*"

Mr. Whitely, manager of a country theatre, having constantly an eye to his *interest*, one evening during the performance of Richard III. gave a tolerable proof of that being his leading principle. Representing the crook'd back'd tyrant, he exclaimed, "Hence, babbling dreams! you threaten here in vain—Conscience avaunt!"—"That man in the brown wig there has got into the pit without paying."—"Richard's himself again."

A conceited colonel in the Cavalry lately complained that from the ignorance of his officers, he was obliged to do the whole duty of the regiment; "I am, (said he) my own captain, my own cornet"—"and your own *trumpeter!*" said a witty lady.

Retort Courteous—given by Mr. Kemble, when at York, to a grocer, who had persecuted him.

Nipweight, a grocer of the chosen few,
At night, from shop and worldly cares withdrew;
And having for his soul's edification,
Por'd o'er a chapter of the Revelation—
He shut the book, unspectacled his nose,
And calling his apprentice as he rose,
"Have you the Currants treacled well, good John?"
"Yes, Sir"—"Tobacco wet?"—"'Tis done"—
"The Sugar flour'd?"—"It is"—"Then come up stairs,
And like good christians, let us go to prayers!"

Extempore.—A gentleman, painfully affected with the gout, during an intermission of his torture struck off the following pleasant impromptu:

When Satan of old was permitted to worry,
To torture and teaze honest Job—*patient Job*,
Old Nick was a fool—or too much in a hurry,
More wise, he'd have giv'n him a touch of the gout.

Epitaph on W. E. a blacksmith.

Hammer and anvil ceas'd at once to sound,
When cruel Death brought Vulcan to the ground;
No vice had he but what held iron fast,
For he adhered to Virtue to the last.

Great Revenge.

A gentleman whose spouse was sick,
Happening, by some unlucky trick,
Old doctor Radcliffe to affront,
The testy quack grew hot upon't,
Swore he would make him an example
Of great revenge, severe and ample,
Then to embitter all his life,
Doubled his care and cured his wife.

POSTSCRIPTS.

Hippel once affirmed in company that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you," said Mrs. N—. Hippel speedily received a letter from her. After her signature stood 'P.S. Is not this really a letter without a postscript?' And then, again, 'P.S. Who has lost now; *you or I?*'

Degeneracy of love.—Among some ladies, the conversation turned upon the fact, that females have many admirers, but few or no lovers. "Ah!" said a venerable old lady who sat by lamenting the degeneracy of the times, "courting is nothing now to what it was when I was young."

Agricultural.

On the preservation of Fruit Trees.

PETERSHAM, Oct. 2, 1820.

SIR—Should the following communication respecting the preservation of fruit-trees from decay and premature old age, appear to be entitled to notice, you will oblige by presenting it to the trustees of the society.

Several years ago, I owned a tanyard on the bank of a pond, raised by a dam across a small rivulet, which passed through my farm in Petersham. Some of the tan, after it was taken from the vats, was occasionally thrown into the pond. I noticed from time to time, that the fish in the pond died. I was induced to believe that some deleterious property in the tan produced the effect on the fish, and that it might be converted to some valuable use in agriculture.

At that time, from various causes, many of my fruit-trees were in a state of decay. For the purpose of an experiment, I applied a small quantity of tan to the roots of my decayed trees; the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations. The trees began to revive, and the next season I made a similar and more extensive use of my tan about my fruit-trees; and the result has been obvious in all, but more particularly in my pear, peach and plumb trees, which are the most liable to decay in this section of the country.

My fruit-trees, which have been prepared with tan, have been wholly free from the ravages of caterpillars, canker-worms, grubs, and every kind of insects; while others, which have been neglected, have been more or less injured by those common nuisances, too common in fruit orchards, through the careless neglect of the husbandman.

A remarkable instance of the wonderful effect of tan in restoring decayed trees to health and vigor observable in a pear tree which stands in my gar- Six or seven years ago it was almost lifeless, but one or two small green branches on it; re entirely dead and dry. I was induced fects of tan upon it, but with little hope the course of two or three years, I ace new branches shoot out from its trunk; and it is now the most flourishing fruit-tree on my farm. This fact can be attested by hundreds.

I feel a most perfect conviction of the sure and certain effect of tan in restoring decayed fruit-trees to health, and preserving them in vigour. Should any one, however, entertain doubts, the experiment may be easily made with trifling expense, particularly by those who live in the neighbourhood of tanyards. Tan has been esteemed useless, after it has been thrown aside by the tanner. Any one, who will ask, may receive without fee or reward.

JOHN GATES.

SHEEP—As our manufactures are rapidly increasing, great quantities of wool will be wanting. This will be encouragement for our farmers to raise and keep as many sheep as possible, inasmuch as the wool will always command a high price in cash. Mr. Hammond, in the state of Ohio, a most wealthy and extensive farmer, raises and keeps a numerous flock of sheep, and supplies the Steubenville manufactory with wool. In a letter lately published in this city, he says that with 100 large sheep, he makes more profit than with one hundred acres of wheat, and does not give the tenth part of the trouble. He mentions further, that he prevents the rot getting among them by giving salt three or four times a week.—This keeps them, as well as every other domestic animal perfectly healthy. In the state of New-Jersey, the farmers begin to keep very large flocks of sheep, and feed them at the distilleries, from the same offals with which the hogs, oxen, and other animals are fed. As this is something new, and but lately brought into practice, it creates some surprize—but, let me ask, why not feed sheep with the same provender as other domestic animals? Some people prefer the milk and butter of cows fed from distilleries. A number of persons who are well acquainted with the above mode of feeding sheep, positively assert that the meat has a more delicious taste, and the wool is finer, longer, and softer than when the sheep are fed in the old way. The sheep must not be penned up as hogs are—it will be necessary to let them range into the fields when so inclosed, and occasionally put to hay. Turnips are excellent food.

GEORGE ALLCHIN,

BOOK-BINDER and GILDER on the edges of Books, Letter and Fillagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mourning, at No. 163 Vine Street, third door above Fifth Street, north side—Where he continues to manufacture Backgammon Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States executed on reasonable terms. mar. 4—tf

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET immediately facing the United States' Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for *Hot Punch.*

nov 17—tf CHARLES NEWMAN.

Splendid distribution of Prizes,

At Gibbs's Office.

ON THURSDAY afternoon, the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, commenced and finished drawing—The following is the pleasing result.

No. 9, 13, 77, the Capital Prize of

5000 DOLLARS,

Was, as usual, sold at the Temple of Fortune, 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET, to a gentleman of this city, who wishes his name to remain unknown. This is not the 1st or 2d *Highest Prize* sold at my Office—the fortunate holder received the money for his prize yesterday. Several other prizes also have been sold, the numbers of which cannot be ascertained, owing to the hurry of business. The holders of all prizes are invited to call and receive the Cash—those that have small prizes are invited to call and renew them for tickets in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, 2d Class, now drawing—price of tickets $7.

No. 13, 21, 27, a prize of *EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS*, the 3d capital drawn, also sold at my office. april 13—tf

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the morning of the 1st inst. an indented apprentice to the tayloring business named JOHN CRISPIN, between 18 and 19 years of age—had on and took with him a claret coloured coat and pantaloons, and sundry other articles of clothing. Whoever will bring him back shall have the above reward, but no charges.

All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice at their peril. ROBERT CAIN,

may 4—3t. No. 33 Arch Street.

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

NO. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. feb 2—tf

TO LET,

A two story House in Sixth street, on the west side, first above the Millpond Bridge, containing two rooms on each floor, with two garrets, (one of which is plastered,) two good dry cellars, and a pump of excellent water at the door, in a healthy pleasant situation, one mile and a half from the city, opposite the Phoenix tavern.—Enquire on the premises, or of Mr. Esherick, No. 9 North Fifth street. april 13—tf

HAT STORE,

NO. 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

C. P. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. oct 27—tf

ALEXANDER PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that he has a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds for sale, at the MOYAMENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street, Love lane, near Eleventh street. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Orders, per post, or left at No. 40 George street, Southwark, will be punctually attended to. march 23—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. feb 2—tf

Mrs. Shallus's Circulating Library,

No. 94, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MRS. S. informs her friends and the public in general, that she continues her establishment at No. 94 South Third street, where may be had, all the latest English and American publications.

In consequence of the present scarcity of money, all subscriptions commenced after the first of February, 1822, will be at $5 per year, $2 75 for 6 months, and $1 50 per quarter—Payable in advance.

N. B. Catalogues of the Library are just published, in which are included all the works.

feb 23—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good; Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles; Old Files re cut and made as new.

oct 6—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

GEORGE C LENTNER,
feb 2—tf JOHN PATTERSON.

LEGHORN HATS.

JUST received from Leghorn, in the brig Draco, via Boston, and other late arrivals, at MRS. KNEELAND'S Fashionable Leghorn and Splitstraw Bonnet Store, No. 9, North Second Street.

Thirty cases LEGHORN HATS, making a full and complete assortment of every description, which will be sold either by the case or in lots to suit purchasers. All orders for the above article, either made up or otherwise, with all kinds of trimmings, &c. will be supplied at the shortest notice; and the work faithfully executed in the most fashionable manner. march 9—tf

THE CELEBRATED

CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.

THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTH-ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Tooth-ache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNERS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY.

Jan. 12—6m

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, *No. 28 North Fifth street*, a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 2 mo 2 tf

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An important recent Chemical discovery.

THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *healthy* and *thick*. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and impositious Oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

Persons desirous of becoming agents for the sale of the Balm of Columbia, will please address the proprietor by letter, (post paid,) with a suitable reference.

Prepared and sold, at $1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDRIDGE, No. 55½ South Front street, and at No. 11 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDATION.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.

Abraham A. Robinson, 55 South Front street.
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, S. Front st.
John Fink, Plumb street, between 3d and 4th.
John Cook, 35 Penn street.

The proprietor is in possession of many other respectable certificates, which he does not deem necessary to publish, but invites the public to call and see them. march 30—tf

Union Canal Lottery—10th Class.

To commence drawing on Tuesday, the 16th of April.—Blanks and Prizes to be drawn.

HIGHEST PRIZE—$10,000.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
2		5,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
100		50		5,000
300		20		6,000
6500		6		39,000
7033	Prizes			$100,000

12967 Blanks—20,000 Tickets.

Prizes payable in 60 days after the drawing is concluded: Subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

The first 3500 blanks which shall be drawn from the wheel, to be entitled to $6 each. Blanks as well as Prizes to be drawn, and all the prizes are to be placed in the wheel before the drawing commences, except that of $10,000, and one of those of $5,000, the latter of which will be placed in the wheel when 6,000 tickets are drawn, and the first when 12,000 are drawn.

Present price of Whole Tickets $6—Shares in proportion—For sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 44, South Third Street.

The Cash will be paid for all prizes sold at the above Office, as soon as drawn—Orders for Tickets (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to.—Clubs dealt with on the most liberal terms.—All lottery information gratis.

april 13—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st. directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes.

feb 2—tf JOSEPH COGGINS.

TO LET,

A RANGE OF FRAME STABLES,

SITUATE on the north side of Gaskill Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, with Stalls sufficient to contain forty horses, hay lofts and sheds attached thereunto. Apply at the Office of PAGE & LISLE, No. 8, South Fifth Street.

may 11—3t*

Impediments of Speech.

W. CHAPMAN, No. 187, Pine Street, Philadelphia, having cured himself and four gentlemen, of whom he can show the most satisfactory certificates and give reference to, is desirous of extending the like benefit to all persons troubled with Stuttering or Stammering.

It is particularly requested that applications will only be made between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning and the same hours in the evening.

All letters must be post paid. may 11—tf

SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 83, South Second Street, between Norris's and Gray's Alleys, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue Cloths, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of Cassimeres and Vestings of the latest fashion; together with Drillings, Stripes, &c. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they flatter themselves they will be able to give satisfacion to those who may favour them with their custom.

may 11—tf

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans, and the old Dutch Fans; likewise, Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate erms. feb 23—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—Cake, Canister and Ball Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. feb 2—tf

NEW HARDWARE.

JUST received, and for sale by the subscriber, a general assortment of FRESH GOODS, among which are, English Waggon Boxes, Superior Cast Steel and Blistered Steel, warranted, Anvils and Vices, Curry Combs of all sorts, Shovels and Spades, Sadirons, Chain Traces, Saws, Sparrowbills, Bed-screws, Single and double barrel Fowling Pieces, Shoemakers' Pincers, Nippers, Hammers and Awl Blades, Cupboard, Chest, Desk, Trunk and Nob Locks, Single and Double bolt Padlocks, Drawer, Dead, and Horse Locks, Needles, Knitting Pins, Tin'd Rivets, Mackarel, Herring and Shad Twine, Thumb Latches, Bolts, Straw Knives, Patent Lamps, Candlesticks, Frying Pans, Gimblets, Flints, Knives and Forks, Small Cutlery, and a variety of other articles, in the Hardware line. BENJAMIN HORNOR,

april 13—tf No. 47 Market street.

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* feb 2—tf

A. NICHOLLS, Saw-Maker,

No. 118 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general. feb 9—tf

VENETIAN BLINDS,

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufactory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions.—Orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant, JOHN YATMAN.

Jan 12—6m

CARRIAGES AND GIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his thanks for the patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon him, and apprizes his friends and the public that his establishment has recently been improved, and augmented to an extent which enables him to supply the calls of his customers at the most immediate notice. His carriages are not only fitted up in an elegant manner, but constructed and furnished so as to be at once comfortable and commodious—his principal care having been to accommodate them to the several seasons of the year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been particularly careful, that they should be sober and skilful, and that their appearance should correspond with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and attention, will be constantly given to those who honour him with their commands. The dimensions of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to receive Horses at Livery.

He has provided his establishment with a very elegant HEARSE FOR FUNERALS, with Horses and Furniture corresponding with the Vehicle and its purpose.

Expresses sent to any part of the country at any hour.

JOHN CARTER,

In Prune street, between 5th and 6th streets.

dec. 22—tf

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market street*, between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. aug 18—tf

DAVID COGGINS,

AT HIS LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, No. 80, Chesnut Street, has just received, by the late arrivals, and for sale at the lower terms, large supplies of SPANISH HIDES, of various qualities, well selected and in fine order.

N. B.—Joseph Coggins has on hand 2000 pairs City made strong Shoes, first and second quality, wholesale or retail. may 11—tf

FIRE ENGINE.

A FIRST rate Fire Engine, built by Perkins & Bacon in 1817, of the new construction, throwing two streams of water, and warranted in complete repair, for sale. Apply to

BENJAMIN KITE, Jr.
No. 20, North Third street.
WILLIAM SAVERY,
No. 20, North Fifth street.
JAMES HANSELL,
may 11—6t No. 5, North Sixth street.

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. Jan 12—6m

TO RENT,

A CARPENTER'S SHOP, in a central situation and an excellent stand for business, having been occupied as such for a number of years past. For further information inquire of the printers.

For sale cheap, a large bulk Window, sliding sash, cases of drawers, doors, School Desks and Benches, &c. Apply as above. may 4—6t.

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture all articles in the Wire line on reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the U. States promptly attended to. feb 2—tf

S. Page & C. P. Lisle,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge for an entry. Jan. 12—6m

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. feb 2—tf

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at *No. 55 Pine street, Philadelphia*, has constantly on hand, a assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

oct 20—5m

WM. WALLACE,

No 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Has Received of the late Arrivals,

TEN cases of LEGHORN, containing an assortment of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

ALSO,

Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and American Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbands, Trimmings, &c.

1 case super. black and colored Bombazeens,
1 do. Elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
3 do. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
1 do. new stile Merino pattern Furniture Chints,
Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers.

An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.

4-4 Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4 English Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.

With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Milinary line. dec 22—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Mechanics' Register, or House of Call.

A REGISTER, for the benefit of Mechanics of every description, is opened at the CHESNUT WARD HOTEL, kept by JOHN CLULEY, back of No. 3, South Fourth Street.

An establishment of this kind has long been desired by this respectable part of the community.

Regular Books of Entry will be kept by the proprietor, FREE OF EXPENSE. Employers wanting workmen, or workmen in want of employment, can have their names and wants registered—thus a central point will be formed, adapted to the convenience and promising to promote the interests of all parties. Attention and a desire to serve and oblige shall be leading characteristics of this establishment.

N. B. Persons having Mills, Workshops, Manufactories, Machinery, or Working Tools of any description, FOR SALE OR TO LET, can have the same registered and probably disposed of, as above.

⁂ Persons wanting APPRENTICES, or having boys to put out to trades, are invited to enter their names. MECHANICS arriving from the country, and Strangers from other countries in want of employment, will find their interest in registering their names and occupations as above.

☞ A large Room for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Societies, and meetings of Trade.

april 6—3t

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars

MANUFACTURED on reasonable terms by the Subscriber, at the North East Corner of Callowhill and Front Streets; where those having unmanufactured Tobacco on hand will find it their interest to apply. JOB HANCOCK.

N. B.—The above articles, of a good quality, for sale, on commission. april 20—6m*

Samuel Mason, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, has Removed from No. 167 Chesnut street to No. 249 Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he offers for sale, an assortment of warranted patent Lever, Repeating & Plain Watches. Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys. *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.* feb 2—tf

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

SAMUEL HUCKEL, Clock and Watch Maker, No. 38, South Street, a few doors above Front Street, has for sale, Clocks and Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c.

⁂ Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. april 20—6m